

**Scripture Series**  
FOR INFANT BAPTIST SCHOOLS.  
BY A TEACHER.—No. 1.  
The subscribers have just published the second edition of this little work, designed to impress on the infant mind the facts of the Creation and the power, wisdom and goodness of God in those events. The 1st edition was sold in six weeks after its publication. The attention of Superintendents and Teachers of Infant classes is invited to the work.  
**BROCKETT FULLER & CO.**

We learn that Gen. Persifer F. Smith has acted most promptly and nobly in making provision for the relief of emigrants crossing the plains to California. Major

country from the threatened ruin.—My love of country and home presented many inducements in favor of a mission, as teacher in the valley of the Mississippi; and I had decided to go as soon as the requisite measure of health was obtained, when the chastening power of God's Spirit dispelled the delusion, and presented before me the solemn vows of my consecration, unfulfilled, but still obligatory. I then found that patriotism, and not a love for perishing souls, was the ruling motive in the decision. I felt its unholiness, and blessed God that he had not permitted me to take my own chosen way. The objection relating to my health (which had been a powerful one against a foreign mission) vanished before the thought, that the kind

In this Sabbath school, I have constantly prayed that these little ones might be converted and become missionaries among the heathen. The field is large enough to employ every member of that class. Dear parents, are you willing that these prayers should be answered? God has committed those immortal souls to your charge. He has commanded you to train them up for his service. Will you not make the consecration *now*, while they are young and you have the prospect of enjoying their society many years; and then of receiving the reward of the faithful steward who returned unto the Lord his own, with usury? If my prayers are answered, you will be compelled to part with them for such an object. Will you not give them to give? Ah! it must be sweet in infancy, to give up your children to their Maker; "then when the parting comes, it will not rend our heart with anguish. I bless the Lord for the assurance I have, that *all my pray-*

empire, in the new settlements, but the people never hesitated to go on that account, and he never heard that any one of them died of it. In the West we have colleges and theological seminaries that are in direct New England institutions, where we train the minds of young men as you do here, only that our young men go right out into the work, and do not hang around as waiting for a vacancy. The northern half of the West was in a great measure peopled from the East, and it is very natural that when parents have a child to educate, they should think of nothing else but to send him back here to be educated, and then he wants to stay at the East. The facilities of communicating with the West are aiding this. We would not object to your having the education of our sons, if we could then get them back again. But they learn to love New England, and cluster there. O for a Jerusalem persecution, if nothing else will do it, to scatter them

Christian society; and, in enumerating the evangelical foreigners whose cases have th

ey now are ?

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## Poetry.

(The following Hymn, was sung at Rochester, on the occasion of the departure of Miss H. E. T. Wright, upon a foreign mission.)

From dark, benighted Burma,  
Where superstition reigns,  
From comes a plaintive murmur,  
From souls in slavish chains,  
Release us, O! release us  
From errors fatal away,  
We long to hear of Jesus,  
To endless life the way.

Shall we, who know the story,  
Of Jesus dying love—  
Shall we, who hope for glory,  
In realms of bliss above—  
Shall we, to this vast nation  
The word of life deny—  
The tidings of salvation  
To sinners doomed to die?

Oh, Christians, hear them pleading  
For joys that we can give!  
The treasure, they are needing,  
Oh! hid them now receive;  
And then shall darkness vanish  
Before a glorious light,  
The day of grace shall banish  
The gloom of heathen night.

Soon, soon, this mighty nation,  
These millions of our race,  
Shall sweetly sing salvation,  
And praise redeeming grace;  
Their idols shall be broken,  
And righteousness prevail,  
The word that God has spoken  
Shall never, never fail.

## Religious &amp; Moral.

## The New Mormon City.

A correspondent of the *Boston Chronicle*, writing from the city of the Great Salt Lake, on the 13th July, gives the following particulars of the capital of the future state of Deseret:

"Five miles from the foot of the mountains lies the 'City of the Great Salt Lake,' of nine months' growth. The 24th of the present month will be the second anniversary of the arrival of the Mormon pioneers in this valley, and will probably be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, as the day of their deliverance from persecution in the States. A few months later another band arrived, who built a fort, where all remained till last October, when the main body arriving, they commenced the city. It is laid out in blocks, containing 10 acres each, and each block is subdivided into 8 lots. There are already 224 blocks, being 16 in one direction and 14 in the other. The streets are 8 rods wide. Nearly 1,000 *abode* houses have been built, and the whole city, nearly two miles square, has the appearance of a garden. A public building of stone, 50 feet square, is going up to serve for a Council House, Church, and other purposes. Any person wishing to live here, can take an unoccupied lot, without price, but can only sell the improvements. The city is governed by a President and Council, permanent, and a City Marshal elected annually. Taxes are laid according to property. Tithes are voluntary. Schools are kept all the year, and are free to all.

"A mile north of the city is a warm sulphur spring, which is much resorted to for its curative properties. An abundance of the purest water is supplied from the streams coming down from the mountains. During the warmest part of the season no rain falls, and the land requires irrigating, which is easily done. The weather is delightful, a fresh breeze always blowing from the lake or mountains, and the health of the population is remarkable. From present appearances, the valley will in five years count a population of 20,000.

## A Visit to the Portuguese Exiles.

Accompanied by a friend, a Presbyterian clergyman from the Allegheny Mountains, we called, on Monday last, at the temporary residence of a band of our interesting brethren from Madeira. As we approached the place, interesting thoughts occupied our mind. We anticipated the impressions which the interview must make on the heart of a man, uncommonly amiable by nature, and long since doubly warmed and refined by divine grace; and reflected with pleasure, that one more devoted pastor would soon appear among his distant, secluded flock, proclaiming that we have now seen and abundant evidence in our land, that the true fold of the Good Shepherd is wide, and that the "other sheep" have already begun to come in, and that they bring that mark upon their foreheads, which indicates that we are the same, "all one in Christ."

The house is one of those old-fashioned wooden ones, a few years since the "country retreats" of wealthy citizens, now fast giving place to blocks of brick buildings. In broken Portuguese, our objects were made known, and the clerical character of the stranger, a group of dark-complexioned persons immediately surrounded us, generally of rather small stature, with serious countenances, gradually kindling up with smiles; and hands were extended to us from every side, with expressions of welcome, some in intelligible English.

The intelligence was quickly spread through the house, and the crowd continued to increase, until every age was there, and at last came two or three mothers, with infants in their arms. Look wherever we would, there was a kind, though sun-burnt face, with large, soft, black eyes fixed upon us, with an expression of sincere joy, indicating a heart at ease, in the midst of uncertainties, and after an experience of troubles and vicissitudes, which would have overwhelmed an unsettled spirit. But soon an aged woman approached, of a tall, erect

figure, to whom all the bystanders manifested cheerful respect and reverence. To the inquiry, "How many years have you?" she replied, "Seventy-nine; but I have known God only five. I have left my country and am in a strange land, having at my age crossed the great ocean. But I am content, I am happy: for when I have lived here as long as pleases my heavenly Father, I am going to a happier land, (and she triumphantly looked upward, pointing her aged fingers towards the sky,) to see no more changes, no more troubles."

"Please to tell the *Senhor* for me," she added, "that I am glad to see him, and especially because he is a Protestant minister; and that I request him to come into the house and pray with us." There was no time to debate, for the whole party began to move from the old piazza into the mansion, how different a group from many a gay party which may have preceded it in years gone by!—But when our country pastor looked around upon his congregation, he expressed the feelings which his unwonted situation naturally excited. Seeing his embarrassment, with instinctive Christian courtesy, one of the "presbyters" of the church of Madeira, (late in captivity,) inquired whether it would be agreeable to commence the services with singing. Assent being given, one of their simple, monotonous airs was pitched, and in a moment, old and young, and great and small, were all engaged, and engrossed too, in the holy harmony, standing close together, with clasped hands, closed eyes, and solemn countenances; setting an example, which, if followed in our city churches, would make them seem more truly places of worship, and render the organs mere superfluities.

"They chant their artless notes in simple guise: They tune their hearts—by far the noblest aim; Compar'd with these, Italian trills are tame—Naïve union has they with our Creator's praise."

"I never shall forget that scene!" is the spontaneous exclamation of all visitors to these true-hearted Christian brethren, who witness their worship. We felt that they left us nothing to do, during that exercise, but to struggle to suppress our overflowing feelings, and to wipe our eyes.

The hymn closed, and the whole assembly were immediately on their knees and in silence. A short prayer in English was poured out, warm from the heart, short sentences of which were whispered over by some of the children, who were learning English; and when we arose, every hand was again extended with a brotherly or a sisterly smile. The officers of the church expressed their thanks in a more formal manner, and invited us to return, while the venerable mother in that Portuguese Israel pronounced her thanks, and requested our prayers, promising us her own.

Another decided opinion was thus added to the many before expressed, that God has some great and glorious design in sending such a band of his children to America.—We felt, as we retired, that, if any question, any doubt should ever be expressed in our hearing, respecting the genuineness of their conversion, the power of God's Word and Spirit of the duty of sending missionaries to every Popish country, we could not make a reply more readily to our lips, or more decisive in our judgment, than the brief, emphatic one of Philip to Nathaniel: "Come and see!"—*N. Y. Presbyterian.*

## The Prayer Room; An Improvement for Stores.

A merchant of this city invited a clergyman to visit a store which he had fitted up with every convenience for his own use.—After surveying the premises the clergyman said to him, "There is yet one room wanting." "What is that?" inquired the merchant, "I cannot think of anything else that I need." "A prayer-room," replied the clergyman, "a closet to which you can retire to pray when you have a little leisure, and especially when you are tempted to overreach a customer, or to do any wrong in your business transactions." "You are right," said the merchant, "the room shall be made;" and he has since testified that he has found it a most delightful place.

It is said of Robert Hall, that when he became heated in a controversy he would suddenly leave the room, and after a few moments return and calmly resume the discussion. It was understood that he had retired to pray against the natural infirmity of his temper. Would that every Christian merchant had his prayer-room at hand to which he might flee when beset with covetousness, worldliness, or any business temptations, and be alone with Him that seeth in secret. How many acts displeasing to the Christian name would thus be avoided; how many after repentings spared. Why may not this improvement be generally introduced into the stores of Christians? The room should be strictly private, and its very design may be secret except as it shall become known by its fruits.—*Independent.*

**THE HONEST FARMER.**—Two farmers having a dispute as to some land, an action at law was commenced to determine it.—On the day fixed for the trial, one of them called on his opponent to accompany him to the court, that each might give his own statement of the case. Finding his neighbor at work in his field, he said to him, "Is it possible you have forgotten our cause?" "To be decided by law?" "No," said the other, "I have not forgotten it, but I cannot well spare time to go. You will be there, and I know you are an honest man, and will state the case fairly, and justice will be done." And so it proved; for the farmer who went to the judge stated his neighbor's claims so clearly, that the cause was decided against himself, and he returned to inform his opponent that he had gained the property. Such a character is worth more than the wealth of the Indies.

## Beware of Bad Papers.

We have lifted the voice of warning, "Beware of bad books"—books of fiction, romance, infidelity, and blood: because of your example, because it is a waste of time to peruse them, because they pollute the mind, undermine the gospel, and ruin the soul.

Every consideration which should lead one to beware of bad books, has equal force when applied to a corrupt periodical literature. And there are some respects in which bad papers are worse than bad books. The title of a book ordinarily gives some clue to its character. The purchaser is forewarned in a degree, either by the known character of the author, or by the ostensible design merely to amuse his leisure hours, without the promise of instruction for the understanding, or food for the mind or heart. On the other hand, the newspaper comes apparently as the chronicler of passing events, bringing an epitome of the world's history for a day or a week. It is taken up without suspicion of the intemperance of moral poison. The obscene jest, the infidel fling, the licentious tale, the piratical story is thus smuggled into the family, and enters into its daily reading, when, if asking admission by itself, it would be scorned and repudiated. Or, if free from direct immoral tendencies, the fiction introduced wins the attention of youth, and conduces to form the habit of frivolous reading, which soon demands more ample supplies than the newspaper affords.

Our attention has been directed to this subject by frequent statements like the following, from a judicious and observing colporteur in Indiana. He writes, "The only bookstore in the three counties I occupy is filled with the unprincipled and pernicious fiction of the day, without half a dozen works of a religious character. Novel-reading, I am pleased to say, does not prevail to the same extent it does in many other places, but the taste for reading is all satisfied is increasing, fostered as it is, by the so-called 'literary' newspaper press. I find these papers in Christian families. Parents are not aware of the influence they are exerting in forming a taste for bad reading. In almost nine cases out of ten, I suppose a taste for novel-reading is produced in the first instance by newspaper tales and stories. Yet I find such papers without restraint in families where the parents would not tolerate a novel. I do not fail to bear my testimony against these papers where I go, but I really hope for little good from books or even the Messenger, where such reading is tolerated."

We commend this subject to the consideration of parents. When a paper is found so reckless of principle as to admit to its columns articles at war with good morals or Christian principle, stop it. When it is found to deal out mere fiction and romance, though it be cheap and attractive, stop it, unless you wish your children to be reared on the whip-syllabub of a rapid literature. Watch the newspaper. Cherish those that cherish virtue and piety. But, beware of bad papers, as you would of bad books and bad men.—*Amer. Messenger.*

## The Lost Child.

The Albany Evening Journal gives some additional particulars respecting the abduction and recovery of Mr. Burt's boy. It is one of the most incompressible and interesting cases we have ever heard of.

The boy when last seen, in 1846, was in the neighborhood of a circus then playing at Albany, and one of his companions said that while they were looking through the inclosure, a woman addressed him and invited him to accompany her into the circus. This led the father to continued search among circus companies, but to no purpose. The paragraph in the Syracuse paper, said that the boy gave his name as James Burt, and appeared to be 6 or 7 years of age. This corresponded with the name and age of Mr. B's lost child; but he had been so often deceived that he telegraphed to the Justice, making certain inquiries.—The reply was not satisfactory, as the boy insisted that he had come from England three years previously. But a fuller description in answer to a letter—particularly the statement that the boy had a dark brown mark under his left ear—so fully confirmed Mr. B's hopes that he went to Syracuse, and recovered his son as before related.

The history of the abduction is substantially as follows, as gathered from the boy himself. He was spoken to by a woman near the circus, as Mr. B. first understood. This woman took the child to a house in the city, which he does not recollect.—Soon after dark they both went on board of the cars; and after about an hour, as the boy thought, they got out of the cars and took a canal boat. Immediately after they got on the boat, he recollects that the woman took off his apron first, and then his other clothes, and put on him a pretty red suit. He then remembers reaching the woman's house in Oswego, where he saw a little girl whom the woman called his twin sister; and he was told that his mother and father was dead. He was also made to believe that he had been brought to Oswego from England, and a new name was given him. He would, however, sometimes say that his name was James Burt, but he was whipped for this so often and severely, that he never felt at home with his abductress, and once or twice ran away, and absented himself several days.

It was this pre-occupation to get off which ultimately resulted in his recovery. Having heard a great deal about the State Fair, and seen, at Oswego, extensive arrangements made for visiting it, he determined to go himself; and went accordingly.—While there, he picked up pennies by run-

ning of errands, watching cattle, &c., and so lived in the crowd, without attracting any particular attention. But after the fair closed, he did not get along so well, and used to wander about the canal, walking to the neighboring villages and returning to Syracuse at night, as his fancy dictated.

It was while thus wandering about on the tow path, during the darkness and rain, that he fell on a stone, badly cutting his head and face, and rendering himself so insensible that he laid out in the rain during the whole night. It was not until the day following that he was found and cared for. He is now with his parents—a bright, good looking and happy little fellow, and will, we trust, remain to compensate them for the unutterable grief which his three years absence has caused them.

We have the name of the wretch by whom the boy was enticed from his home; but Mr. B. does not, at present, wish it published. She is the wife of a respectable man, of some property in Oswego, who professes to be ignorant of the manner in which the boy was obtained. He says that she accounted satisfactorily to him for the possession of the boy but refused to give her story, when Mr. Burt saw him on Sunday. The case will undergo a legal examination, and it is to be hoped that the guilty parties may be visited with the extremest penalties of the law.

The Atlas says, that the father brought home with him the dry goods box in which the little Robinson Crusoe lived in Syracuse, determined that as his son had become a householder at 7 years of age, by squinting, to perfect his title and secure him free possession.

**THE MOTHER'S CARES.**—When I consider the anxieties of mothers, I wonder how any of them can be sustained without religion. So many watchful hours; so many periods of suspense; so many days of anguish, when their offspring are ill, or absent, or in danger. Surely grace is doubly sweet to one in such circumstances. How unwise to remain without so great a solace.

It is true that religion brings anxieties all its own to the mother's heart. Having learned to be concerned about her own soul, she becomes concerned for the soul of her child. Many a petition ascends over the couch of infancy. Only in eternity can we learn the value of such nursery devotions. A mother was once heard to say, "Never did I take one of my numerous children to my bosom for nourishment, that I did not, at the same time, lift up my heart to God in prayer, that he would bestow on it his salvation." The case of Monica, the mother of Augustine, is well known.—Her son was yet unconverted, profligate, and addicted to the heresy of the Manichees. She went with her cares to a pious minister of Christ, who, after witnessing her anguish and her devotion he, dismissed her with these words: "It is impossible that the son of such prayers and tears should be lost."

What powerful inducements are here offered for mothers to become true Christians. An unchristian, a prayerless mother! Let the very phrase carry horrors to the soul, and drive the convinced sinner to God.—*Amer. Messenger.*

Beauty eventually deserts its possessor, but virtue and talents accompany him even to the grave.

**DOG MATISM.**—Maintain a constant watch at all times against a dogmatic spirit; fix not your assent to any proposition in a firm and unalterable manner, till you have some firm and unalterable ground for it, and till you have arrived at some clear and sure evidence; till you have turned the proposition on all sides, and searched the matter through and through, so that you cannot be mistaken. And even where you think you have full grounds for assurance, be not too early nor too frequent in expressing this assurance in too peremptory and positive a manner, remembering that human nature is always liable to mistake in this corrupt and feeble state.—*Watts.*

He hath run long enough who hath touched the prize; he hath sailed long enough who is come safe into harbor; and he hath lived long enough who is ready to die.—*Baxter.*

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All persons in want of any kind of work in marble, are respectfully requested to call and examine his styles of workmanship before purchasing elsewhere.

Monuments delivered to any yard, delivered free of charge. Hartford, April, 1849.

**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.** Incorporated 1810. Charter perpetual.—Capital \$150,000, with power of increasing to \$250,000. This long established and well known institution, has transacted a most extensive insurance business for more than thirty-seven years, throughout the United States and the British North American provinces. It has aimed to secure public confidence, by an honorable and faithful fulfillment of its contracts; and owners of property are assured that all fair claims for losses under its policies will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid. Its buildings, warehouses, mills, machinery, ironing houses, stores, merchandise, household furniture, vessels on the stocks or lying in port, &c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk admit. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Esq., President. Hezekiah Huntington, Charles Boswell, Albert Day, Henry Kemp, Junius S. Morgan, Calvin Day, James Goodwin, Daniel Buck, Jr.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary. C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made directly to the office of the Company at Hartford, or to Agents in the principal towns and cities of the State.

April, 1849.

**ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY.** INCORPORATED in 1819, for the purpose of insuring against loss and damage by fire. Capital \$250,000, secured by the most reliable and possible manner—offer to take risks on terms favorable as other offices. The business of the company is principally confined to risks in this country, and therefore so detached that it is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The Office of the company is kept in their building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, where constant attendance is given to the accommodation of the public.

The Directors of the company are— Thomas K. Bruce, Miles J. Tullis, Samuel Tullis, John L. Russell, Joseph Pratt, Ebenezer Flower, James Throld, Eliphalet A. Bulfinch, Ward Woodbridge, Roland Mather, Joseph Church, Edwin G. Ripley, Silas B. Hanson, S. S. Ward, Frederick Tyler, Henry Z. Pratt, Robert Bud.

THOMAS K. BRUCE, President. S. L. LOUIS, Secretary.

The Atna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance may be effected.

Hartford, April, 1849.

**PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY—FIRE AND MARINE.** Office No. 8 Exchange Buildings, North of the City Hall, Hartford, Ct.

This Company was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, for the purpose of insuring against loss and damage by fire, and Marine Insurance—has a capital of \$200,000, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The company will issue policies on Fire or Marine Insurance, on terms as favorable as any other office of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

The Directors are— Daniel W. Clark, John Warburton, Charles H. Northam, Eliza Peck, William Kellogg, Thomas Bakpan, Lemuel Humphrey, J. A. Hazard, Benjamin W. Greene, Ebenezer Selig, Willis Throld, Mark Howard, Elly Hills, William A. Ward, John W. Segmont.

D. W. CLARK, President. Wm. CORNER, Secretary.

Hartford, April, 1849.

**Books! Books!** The subscriber would respectfully announce to his numerous customers that he has recently received from the New York Trade Sales, large additions to his former assortment of Books and Stationery, making one of the best selected stocks of Books to be found in the State. The assortment consists in part of the following School Books, including every thing now in use.

A very large collection of Ancient and Modern Histories, including Travels of the most celebrated and renowned explorers known.

**THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.** In this department may be found a full and complete assortment of the most standard works, with a great variety of Books for the Closet and Sabbath School.

A splendid assortment